



THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY
OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MONDAY, JAN. 29TH, 1877.

W. J. STEPHENS, M.A., President, in the Chair.

The following papers were read —

Continuation of the MOLLUSCA of the Chevert Expedition, by
JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Cor. Mem. Roy. Soc. Tas.

FAMILY TURRITELLIDÆ.

1.—TURRITELLA CINGULIFERA.

Turritella cingulifera, Sowerby, Tank. Cat. App., p. 14.

„ „ Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 11, sp. 64.

Hab. Cape York, North Australia, 6 fathoms; York Island, Torres Straits, 11 fathoms; Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 20, 30 fathoms, white sand bottom.

FAMILY VERMETIDÆ.

2.—SIPHONIUM SP. ?

Hab. Dungeness Island, Torres Straits. One specimen found on the reefs at low water. It resembles in form *Siphonium carinatum*, Quoy.

3.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Dungeness Island, Torres Straits. One specimen found on the reefs at low water, on blocks of coral. The interior is of a light violet colour, the outside all eroded.

4.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits. Two bad specimens found on the reefs, under coral.

5.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Sue Island, Torres Straits. Found on the outer edge of the reefs at low water, in the breakers.

6.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits. Dead specimen, 7 inches long, found at 11 fathoms, sandy mud bottom.

7.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Mud Bay, Cape York, North Australia. Portion of a dead and worn tube found at 4 fathoms.

8.—VERMETUS SP. ?

Hab. Katow, New Guinea. An imperfect tube, 9 lines long, found at 6 fathoms.

9.—BIVONIA SP. ?

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits. Two specimens found on the reefs under stones.

10.—CLADOPODA SP. ?

Hab. Cape Grenville, North-East Australia, 13 fathoms. One specimen, very much broken, adhering to the upper valve of *Pecten Strangei*.

11.—CLADOPODA SP. ?

Hab. Warrior Reef, West side, near New Guinea, 8 fathoms, mud bottom, adhering to a stone. One specimen found.

12.—CLADOPODA SP. ?

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 30 fathoms, sand bottom. Two dead and imperfect specimens were found.

13.—TANGADUS AUSTRALIS.

Siliquaria australis, Quoy.

Hab. Warrior Reef, West side, near New Guinea, 8 fathoms, sandy mud bottom, Sue Island, Torres Straits, 11 fathoms, bottom of coral and sand.

14.—TENAGODUS SP. ?

Hab. Between Home Island and Cape Grenville, North-East Australia, 20 fathoms, bottom of sand, broken shells, and sponge. Specimen dead and worn, having the apex broken, 9 inches long, somewhat allied to *Tenogada anguina*, Linn.

15.—SILIQUARUS SCALARIFORMIS.

Siliquarus scalariformis, Morch, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1860 p. 406.

Hab. Cape Grenville, North-East Australia, 20 fathoms, bottom of sand, broken shells, and sponge. One fine specimen found.

16.—SILIQUARUS SP. ?

Hab. Warrior Reef, west side, near new Guinea, 8 fathoms, mud bottom. Half of a specimen, with the aperture and apex broken off.

FAMILY ONUSTIDÆ.

17.—ONUSTUS EXUTUS.

Phorus exutus, Reeve, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 162.

„ „ „ Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 7.

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 30 fathoms, white sandy mud.

18.—ONUSTUS SP. ?

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 20 fathoms. A small dead and worn specimen, diam. 2 lines, alt. 1 line.

19. XENOPHORA SOLARIOIDES.

Phorus Solarioides, Reeve, Conch., Icon., pl. 3, sp. 8.

Hab. Palm Island, North-East Australia, 10 fathoms, hard mud bottom, brought up on the tangles attached to the bottom of the dredge bag; Cape Grenville, North-East Australia, 20 fathoms, bottom of sand, stones, broken shells, and sponge; Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 25, 30 fathoms, sand and sandy mud bottom brought up in the dredge and on the tangles.

The shells which become agglutinated to this species are valves of *Corbula crassa*, *Venus thiara*, specimens of *Mitra*, *Cerithium*, *Columbella*, *Capulus*, *Foraminifera*, *Diatomaceæ*, shark's teeth, small stones, and pebbles.

FAMILY CALYPTRIDÆ.

20.—CALYPTRÆA CICATRICOSA.

Calyptræa cicatricosa, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 1, sp. 3.

„ *sacchari-meta*, Reeve. Conch. Icon. sp. 15.

Hab. Bramble Cay, Torres Straits, one specimen found on the sands.

21.—CALYPTRÆA ACULEATA.

Calyptræa aculeata, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 7, sp. 31.

Hab. Albany Passage, Cape York, North East Australia, 11 fathoms, sand bottom; Katow, New Guinea, 8 fathoms, coral and mud bottom, specimens dead.

22.—CALYPTRÆA SP.?

Hab. Cape Grenville, North East Australia, 25 fathoms, sand bottom. One specimen thin and fragile, broken.

23.—GALERUS PELLUCIDUS.

Trochita pellucida, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 1, sp. 2.

Hab. Cape York, North Australia, 6 fathoms, sand. Cape Grenville, North East Australia, 25 fathoms, sand bottom; Katow, New Guinea, 8 fathoms, coral and mud bottom; Port Jackson, at the Sow and Pigs Reef, sand bottom.

FAMILY CAPULIDÆ.

24.—CAPULUS DANIELI.

Capulus Danieli, Crosse, Revue et Mag. de Zool. 1858; pl. 3, fig. 2, 2a, 2b.

Capulus Danieli, Angas. Proc. Zool. Soc., London 1865, p. 175.

Hab. Cape Grenville, North East Australia, 25 fathoms, bottom of sand stones and broken shells; Bet Island, Torres Straits, 11 fathoms, sand bottom; St. Vincent's Gulf and Port Lincoln, South Australia, found by Mr. G. F. Angas; found also at Le Point d'Abattoir, Nouméa, New Caledonia, under stones at low water. (Brazier.)

25.—AMATHINA TRICARINATA.

Amathina tricarinata, Chemnitz.

” ” Chenu, Manuel de Conch. part 1, p. 329,
fig. 2388.

Hab. Cape Grenville, North East Australia, 25 fathoms, sand and stone bottom, three specimens found; Bet Island, Torres Straits, 11 fathoms, sand bottom.

FAMILY VANIKORIDÆ.

26.—VANIKORO CANCELLATA.

Nerita cancellata, Chemn. Conch.

Sigaretus cancellatus, Lam. Anim. Sans, Vert. tome 6, second part.

Vanikoro cancellata, Sowerby; Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 1, sp. 1a. 1b.

Hab. Home Islands off Cape Grenville, North East Australia, found on the reefs under coral; Darnley Island, Torres Straits, on the reefs.

27.—VANIKORO DESHAYESIANA.

Narica Deshayesiana, Recluz. Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1843, p. 138.

Vanikoro Deshayesiana, Sowerby; Reeve. Conch. Icon. pl. 2, sp. 12.

Hab. Home Islands off Cape Grenville, North East Australia; found on the reefs under stones and coral. Nouméa, New Caledonia (Brazier.)

28.—VANIKORO CLATHRATA.

Narica clathrata, Recluz.

Vanikoro clathrata, Sowerby, in Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 2, sp. 14.

Hab. Albany Passage, Cape York, North East Australia, 11 fathoms, sand and stones, 2 specimens found; Bet Island, Torres Straits, 11 fathoms, sand bottom, specimens dead. Mr. Sowerby, in Reeves' Conchologia Iconica, quotes the species as being described by Recluz in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1843; there is no mention of any such species

being described as *clathrata*. The Australian and Torres Straits specimens answer to the description and figure given by Mr. Sowerby in the Conch. Icon.

29.—VANIKORO GAIMARDI.

Vanikoro Gaimardi, H. and A. Adams.

” ” Sowb. in Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 2, sp. 9.

Hab. Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 25 fathoms, sand, broken shells and coral.

30.—VANIKORO SP. ?

Hab. Off Katow, New Guinea. Half of a specimen was obtained at the depth of 8 fathoms, sandy mud bottom.

31.—VANIKORO SEMISOLUTA ?

Vanikoro semisoluta, Sowb., Reeve, Conch. Icon., pl. 3, sp. 24.

Hab. Off Katow, New Guinea, 8 fathoms. I have some doubt about this species being *semisoluta*, as the single specimen has the back broken, but what remains of the fore part answers to the description.

Description of a New Murex, collected at Port Darwin, by Mr. W. BEDNALL.

By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Cor. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tas.

MUREX (PTEROTUS) BEDNALLI.

Shell whitish brown, ovately oblong, three varicose, varices winged or expanded, slightly curved, dark brown, two in front with squamose ridged scales; whorls 8, convex in centre, flattened towards the suture, with a small nearly obsolete tubercle between the varices on the body whorl, the upper ones having from two to three, encircled with numerous transverse ridges, interstices with minute striæ, spire acuminate lengthened, varice on columella side, small and curved below, tipped with brown; aperture ovately oblong, white within, lip rather thickened internally, and expanded outwardly into a broad varice deeply grooved at the edge, turned back at the lower part, leaving a passage between the recurved canal, which is long, and rather wide.